RAILWAY AND STEAMBOAT.

O. R. & N. Co.

EXCURSIONS

Season of 1884.

STEAMER WIDE WEST

WILL LEAVE AND ST. WHARF FOR ASTORIA AND WAY LANDINGS EVERY DAY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT 6:45 P. M. ARRIVE AT ASTORIA AT 6:30 A. M. LEAVE ASTORIA AT 4:15 P. M. ARRIVE AT PORTLAND AT 4:15 P. M.

TICKETS FOR ROUND TRIP, $2 50.

WIDE WEST will touch at St. Helens, Kalama, Rainier, Goble, Cathlamet, Brookfield, Knappa, Svensen, Hunt's Mill, Tenasco, Ilwaco and Fort Canby. Passengers connect at Ilwaco with steamer for Shoalwater Bay. WIDE WEST will leave Portland for Astoria and way landings every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:45 P. M. Connects at Astoria with steamer for Ilwaco. Good until Sept. 15.

PUGET SOUND AND VICTORIA.

DAILY (except Sunday) line of Steamer leaves Ash street wharf at 7 A. M.

Round Trip Tickets for Tacoma, Seattle and Victoria:

Portland to Tacoma and Return ..... $ 8
Portland to Seattle and Return 10
Portland to Victoria and return 20

Tickets good for at least 4 days and limited to 30 days. Connects at Tacoma with steamer for Victoria. Connects at Seattle with steamer for Victoria. Connects at Tacoma and Seattle with steamers for Olympia. No other line connects with steamers for Victoria.

TO THE CASCADES BY WATER.

Steamer leaves ash street wharf daily except Sunday, at 7 A. M., for the Cascades. Returning arrives at Portland at 5 P. M.

MULTNOMAH FALLS.

WEEK DAYS and SATURDAYS.

Round Trip Tickets.

The fine steamer Fred Pernis (C. C. Ferry) at 8 A. M., leave the Falls at 4:45 P. M. Returning at 5:45 P. M. Future tickets before going on sale Sunday, Aug. 24. Tickets good for 30 days from date of issue. Tickets will be purchased from authorized agents only. Tickets will be checked only by the agent at the Falls. Tickets not taken up before going on sale Sunday, Aug. 24, will be sold at regular rates. Tickets will be purchased from authorized agents only. Tickets will be checked only by the agent at the Falls. Tickets not taken up before going on sale Sunday, Aug. 24, will be sold at regular rates.

A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent. J. MYRICK, Agent.

Oregon R'y & Navigation Co.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, JUNE 15, 1884.

OREGON DIVISION.

LEAVE PORTLAND AT 12 NOON DAILY	ARRIVE AT
Oregonian, Sunday, Aug 17	Oregon City, 1 00 P M
Oregonian, Monday, Aug 18	Salem, 3 30 P M
Oregonian, Tuesday, Aug 19	Albany, 6 30 P M
Oregonian, Wednesday, Aug 20	Corvallis, 7 30 P M
Oregonian, Thursday, Aug 21	Roseburg, 4 30 A M
Oregonian, Friday, Aug 22	Ashland, 10 30 A M
Oregonian, Saturday, Aug 23	Yreka, 6 00 P M
Oregonian, Sunday, Aug 24	Redding, 10 30 P M
Oregonian, Monday, Aug 25	Delta, 6 30 A M
Oregon Express, Tuesday, Aug 26	Portland, 6 30 P M

LEAVE PORTLAND AT 7:30 A M DAILY	ARRIVE AT
Express, Sunday, Aug 17	Oregon City, 9 10 A M
Express, Monday, Aug 18	Salem, 11 30 A M
Express, Tuesday, Aug 19	Albany, 1 00 P M
Express, Wednesday, Aug 20	Corvallis, 2 00 P M
Express, Thursday, Aug 21	Roseburg, 10 00 P M
Express, Friday, Aug 22	Ashland, 4 00 A M
Express, Saturday, Aug 23	Yreka, 12 30 P M
Express, Sunday, Aug 24	Redding, 4 30 P M
Express, Monday, Aug 25	Delta, 12 30 A M
Express, Tuesday, Aug 26	Portland, 12 30 P M

Connects at Salem daily except Sunday with train for Dallas and Independence.

RAIL DIVISION.

LEAVE PORTLAND AT 8:30 A M DAILY	ARRIVE AT
Express, Sunday, Aug 17	Salem, 11 45 A M
Express, Monday, Aug 18	Albany, 1 30 P M
Express, Tuesday, Aug 19	Corvallis, 2 30 P M
Express, Wednesday, Aug 20	Roseburg, 10 30 P M
Express, Thursday, Aug 21	Ashland, 4 30 A M
Express, Friday, Aug 22	Yreka, 12 30 P M
Express, Saturday, Aug 23	Redding, 4 30 P M
Express, Sunday, Aug 24	Delta, 12 30 A M
Express, Monday, Aug 25	Portland, 12 30 P M

Connects at Albany and Corvallis with train for Yaquina Bay.

PACIFIC DIVISION.

LEAVE PORTLAND AT 10 A M DAILY	ARRIVE AT
Express, Sunday, Aug 17	Salem, 1 10 P M
Express, Monday, Aug 18	Albany, 3 40 P M
Express, Tuesday, Aug 19	Corvallis, 4 40 P M
Express, Wednesday, Aug 20	Roseburg, 2 40 A M
Express, Thursday, Aug 21	Ashland, 8 40 A M
Express, Friday, Aug 22	Yreka, 4 30 P M
Express, Saturday, Aug 23	Redding, 8 30 P M
Express, Sunday, Aug 24	Delta, 4 30 A M
Express, Monday, Aug 25	Portland, 4 30 P M

Connects at Albany and Corvallis with train for Yaquina Bay.

LEAVE PORTLAND AT 4:30 P M DAILY	ARRIVE AT
Mail, Sunday, Aug 17	Salem, 7 40 P M
Mail, Monday, Aug 18	Albany, 10 00 P M
Mail, Tuesday, Aug 19	Corvallis, 11 00 P M
Mail, Wednesday, Aug 20	Roseburg, 7 00 A M
Mail, Thursday, Aug 21	Ashland, 1 00 P M
Mail, Friday, Aug 22	Yreka, 11 00 P M
Mail, Saturday, Aug 23	Redding, 1 30 A M
Mail, Sunday, Aug 24	Delta, 11 00 A M
Mail, Monday, Aug 25	Portland, 11 00 A M

Connects at Albany and Corvallis with train for Yaquina Bay.

LEAVE PORTLAND AT 6:00 P M DAILY	ARRIVE AT
Mail, Sunday, Aug 17	Salem, 9 40 P M
Mail, Monday, Aug 18	Albany, 12 00 P M
Mail, Tuesday, Aug 19	Corvallis, 1 00 P M
Mail, Wednesday, Aug 20	Roseburg, 9 00 A M
Mail, Thursday, Aug 21	Ashland, 3 00 P M
Mail, Friday, Aug 22	Yreka, 1 00 A M
Mail, Saturday, Aug 23	Redding, 3 30 A M
Mail, Sunday, Aug 24	Delta, 1 00 P M
Mail, Monday, Aug 25	Portland, 1 00 P M

Connects at Albany and Corvallis with train for Yaquina Bay.

Through Sleeping Cars—Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars run through to St. Paul and Minneapolis without change.

Emigrant Sleeping Cars run through to St. Paul without change.

Through Tickets to all points in Eastern States, Canada and Europe can be obtained at the Company's office, No. 121 First street, corner of Oak, Portland, Oregon.

Through connections are made in Union Depot, Portland, with the trains of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Co. for all points in Oregon, Washington Territory and Idaho.

Through Freight Rates and Bills of Lading to all points in the United States, Canada and Europe can be obtained at the Company's office, No. 121 First street, corner of Oak, Portland, Oregon.

Close

The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1884.

A WORD ABOUT "THE OREGONIAN."

Many readers of THE OREGONIAN have for a long time complained of the smallness of the type used in its columns. Use of this type has, however, been unavoidable, owing to the necessity of packing into the space at our disposal as great a mass of news. The only remedy was to get new and improved machinery so as to enable us to print a larger paper, which would permit the use of larger type without reducing the amount of reading matter. A year and a half ago the order for a new printing machine of the highest speed and with all modern improvements was given to the makers at New York; but, owing to the great demand for printing machinery and the large number of orders ahead of ours, completion of the machine has been delayed greatly. It has now, however, at last been received. It is a splendid machine; it comes from the establishment of R. Hoe & Co., who have long had the reputation of making the best and most complete printing machinery in the world, and their machinist is now on the way from New York to set it up and put it in operation. We expect to have it at work in about a month. THE OREGONIAN will then be enlarged to eight pages, the machine will print, cut and fold the paper, and will deliver twelve thousand copies an hour. Entirely new material will be used. Larger and clearer type will take the place of the small faces we have so long been compelled to make use of; and yet the larger size of the paper will enable us to print much more matter than now. We shall also be able to deliver the paper at a much earlier hour in the morning than hitherto, and this fact we are sure will be received with great favor. Often THE OREGONIAN has been complimented by the remark that it was "ahead of the country." This, if it has been true in the past, will be still more true in the future. THE OREGONIAN is now about to make the longest step forward it has ever made. While the proprietors realize that they are to some extent anticipating the future, yet they have undertaken with confidence those great improvements, believing that the growing business of the country will justify the heavy outlay attending them.

UNFAIRNESS ON BOTH SIDES.

The New York *Herald* refers to Mr. Blaine's speech to the grand army men at Old Orchard Beach as one of the homers of the campaign. Other newspapers opposed to Blaine have also attempted to impeach his patriotism because he did not go to war. And for the same reason many republicans have impeached the patriotism of Mr. Cleveland. Both of these efforts are wrong. Mr. Blaine probably felt, as hundreds of other able men felt, that he could render the country more service in civil life than in the army. Congress was as important a factor in the struggle against rebellion as the armies in the field. Without its support the armies would have been powerless. And such men as Blaine, Seward, Chase, Greeley, Edmunds, Conkling, Wilson, Winter Davis, Wade, Stevens, Sumner, Fessenden, Collamer, Morton and Sherman gave as undisputed proof of their patriotism by their action in congress as if they had served in the field. None of these men could have exchanged places with the men who occupied positions of the same relative prominence in the army without serious detriment to the service. Probably all of these men would have been glad to have made the exchange. If they had had a taste or talent for military life, for they were all ambitious men, and all of them aware of the fact that a military reputation is more captivating and more permanent than almost any other kind. As patriots they were bound to serve the country where they honestly felt, under all the circumstances, that they could do the most good, and it is to be presumed that they acted under this impulse. It is as unfair to criticise them for not going to war as it would be to attempt to impeach Gladstone's fame because he was not with Wolseley when the English army stormed the works at Tel-el-Kebir, or condemn William Pitt because he did not serve with Sir Ralph Abercrombie when the French were expelled from Egypt.

THE ARCTIC HORROR.

It is horrible, indeed, when men are reduced to the necessity of eating human flesh; but many of the papers are talking nonsense just now when they speak of the cannibalism forced upon the survivors of the Greely party. They talk as if it were a thing to be condemned in the starving men of the party, when in fact it is just what men in extremity have many times been forced to do, and moreover, just what in such dire circumstances it is to be expected. Situated where food is unobtainable, men die one after another, and the survivors live upon their flesh. To cite an instance near home, this was what occurred in the camp of the Donner party, who were caught in the snows of the Sierras on their way across the continent to California in 1847. The horrors of that winter's camp are graphically described in Judge Thornton's "Oregon and California."

Lieut. Greely's conduct in ordering the man Henry to be shot is commented on in some quarters as if it were murder. In the circumstances it was wholly justifiable. Men talk as if stealing food in such a situation were to be judged with no more severity than stealing a loaf of bread from a bakery. Greely acted in an intelligent, just and courageous manner, and the court-martial he has asked cannot find otherwise. Sickening as this whole recital is, it will serve, however, a good purpose in deterring men from attempting these bootless and insane expeditions to the Arctic in future. It is good, therefore, that the enterprise of the press has discovered these details, horrible as they are.

COMFORT FOR FLY TIME.

Science is continually doing more and more for the comfort and satisfaction of man. Persons who know what it is to be annoyed by the unremitting attentions of a house fly during a quiet siesta in these summer days will be glad to learn that this enterprising and active insect is himself the victim of industrious creatures who stand in about the same proportion to him that he does to the elephant, and who leave their eggs to be hatched out by the heat which the fly generates, after which the tiny grubs burrow in the flesh like trichinæ, and drive him to insanity and death. There is much comfort to be got out of this fact. You drive the same fly off your nose or off the bald place on your head a hundred times. Becoming impatient at his inability to satisfy himself over with a hundred square meals and running, you rise to your wrath and harass him. But the fly has a pair of revolving eyes, set on delicately adjusted pivots. He doesn't have to wear glasses and he sees you first every time. Hence the place that knows him knows him not, just about half a second before your hand alights there. You can not catch a fly. But armed with this new scientific knowledge you brush him of for the hundredth time, and smiling a superior and scientific smile you say: "Aha, my fine fellow! I see by your frantic motions that you are a victim of the deadly amœba sarcoputes microscopulosis. In two hours you will be a dead fly and I shall be avenged. In this frame you fall asleep, and the fly wipes his legs on the window pane, and before you wake he has succumbed to his tormentors, fully realizing how it is himself.

AN IMPERIAL CONGRESS.

Ex-Secretary McCulloch says that the recent decision of the supreme court on the legal tender question throws a dark cloud over the financial outlook. While not undertaking to criticise that decision he cannot forbear to say that it fails to command the approval of the best legal minds of the country, because "it clothes congress with imperial power: the power which the framers of the constitution manifestly intended to withhold. It announces a new doctrine, that congress, instead of being limited to the exercise of enumerated powers, may do anything and everything which the constitution does not absolutely prohibit. Indeed, if by its authority to *coin* and *borrow* money, congress can authorize the issue of government notes as *money*, it is difficult to see what power does not constitutionally belong to it."

The theory of the decision in respect to the sovereignty of congress has excited a deeper solicitude than any other aspect of it. The court says virtually that the powers of congress are absolute, except as limited by distinct provisions of the constitution. It said that "congress, as the legislature of a sovereign nation, being expressly empowered by the constitution to lay taxes, etc., and the power to make the notes of the government a legal tender in the payment of private debts *being one of the powers belonging to sovereignty in other civilized nations*, and not expressly withheld from congress by the constitution, we are irresistibly impelled to the conclusion that the impressing upon the treasury notes of the United States the quality of being legal tender in the payment of private debts, is an appropriate means, conducive and plainly adapted to the execution of the undoubted powers of congress."

This theory was expressly condemned by Webster in his speech against Calhoun, in which he said: "The sovereignty of government is an idea belonging to the other side of the Atlantic. No such thing is known in North America. * * * None of those governments in America are sovereign in the European sense of the word, all being restrained by written constitutions." And General Garfield in a speech in congress in 1866 said: "It should be noticed that the word 'sovereignty' can not be fitly applied to any government in this country. It is not found in our constitution. It is a feudal word, born of the despotism of the middle ages, and was unknown even to imperial Rome. * * * Our own sovereignty is the whole people." Herbert Spencer, one of the keenest thinkers of the age, says that "the great political superstition of the past was the divine right of kings, and the great political superstition of the present is the divine right of parliament." It is this last superstition which the supreme court has formulated into a political axiom in respect to the congress of the United States.

Discussion of this question, however, as Mr. McCulloch says, "is of no avail." The law is now established that congress, in the exercise of its own discretion, may authorize the issue of legal tender notes at all times and to any amount. Such is the decision of the court, from whose decision there is no appeal, and it is not to be disguised, he says, "that it puts the national banking system in imminent jeopardy. Nothing can save it, if the redemption of the government bonds goes on, and this can only be prevented by a reduction of the government income to the amount required to cover its ordinary expenses." The decision throws additional responsibility upon congress, and it is well that the people should understand this fact clearly in order that they may hold their representatives to an intelligent and faithful discharge of them, and make them feel so far as possible that our real sovereignty is still the whole people.

THE EGYPTIAN PROBLEM.

The chief object of the Egyptian conference in which England and France were the principal parties was the relief of the Egyptian taxpayers, but neither party could agree upon a plan of administering the finances of that country, the French bondholders resisting the English proposal to lower the rate of interest on the Egyptian loan. The responsibility of managing that unhappy country's affairs therefore falls back upon England with added weight and perplexities. Mr. Gladstone as yet declines to commit the government by stating any definite policy beyond a just and moderate but firm government of Egypt. It is a heavy task, but unless unforeseen complications arise the government may be able to surmount the difficulties. Gordon is safe in Khartoum, the cool weather is approaching when it will be safe to undertake the expedition to his relief, the rebellion seems to be weakening, and there is yet time to retrieve the blunders of the campaign against the Mahdi. The Gladstone government has indeed displayed less wisdom in dealing with Egypt than in managing home affairs, but it would be hard to find safer hands in Europe in which to place the country's interests. Gladstone's policy has constantly been "relieve and retire." It is an unselfish programme which no less honestly tried to carry out. If it becomes evident that regulation is possible in no other way he may yet become convinced that the best way is to annex Egypt and remain there permanently. And it is by no means certain that that would not be best for both Egypt and England.

In the meantime England has gone to work with vigor on her Egyptian task. The first requisite toward the expedition to the relief of Gordon is a grant of money, and this the house of commons promptly made, voting a sum equal to a million and a half dollars. The simultaneous dispatch of a commissioner to Egypt to report on the condition of affairs and advise the government is another important step.

Thereare blessings in disguise.

Of course it would not do to suspect that the reason why the Harpers are pitching into Mr. Blaine is that they did not obtain the publication of his book. Mr. Joseph W. Harper has written a letter a column long to deny it. Although that firm ran its periodicals twenty years ago on the principle of bringing grist to its wheel, there is now blood in its management now. In these circumstances, while Mr. Joseph Harper's letter showed that he wanted to secure the contract of publishing "Twenty Years in Congress" less than a year ago, he must be very happy now that he did not get it. Imagine the inconvenience it would have been to the great publishers to have one end of their establishment crying down Mr. Blaine as "a moral leper," while the other end was going down with the sidewalk to assist the historian and statesman to unload his manuscript from the elevator railroad." Such strained relations between the editorial and business sections of the firm would have been awful to contemplate. Of course there is no hope that if Harper Bros. had published Blaine's book they could have induced their weekly to tolerate Lisy; and in this view it must be regarded as a mercy to the publishing business that the contract went to Connecticut.

There is to be another presidential candidate in the field. The national executive committee of the American Political Alliance, in secret session at Boston last week, ordered all councils in the United States to make nominations for president and vice president of the United States. These nominations will be forwarded to the state councils, where they will be audited and will then be submitted to the national council, which will hold a convention with open doors, September 3, and announce the candidates.

It is reported that there will be a Butler electoral ticket in Oregon, and that a meeting of "greenbackers," "anti-monopolists" and "labor men" will be held at Salem within a few days to name the electoral ticket and give Butler a send-off. For the greenback member of the ticket (any other currency, however, silver, gold, silver certificates or gold notes would do as, well) we suggest Hon. James Hendershott: for anti-monopolist member, Hon. Green B. Smith; for labor member, Hon. Henry Owen. Either Owen or Hendershott might, however, be the labor or greenback member, with equal propriety.

Some of the supporters of Mr. Blaine make a mistake in referring to the New York *Sun* as "the leading democratic journal of the country." Mr. Dana once explained with his usual clearness of statement that the *Sun* was not run in the interest of any party, but simply "for the entertainment of its proprietor." It never occupied that position more unmistakably than it does now. Its only party is its subscribers.

John Bright says in a recent letter, speaking of Mr. Blaine's tariff argument, that the workingmen of England were never so prosperous under the protective system as now, and that England will never try protection again. He adds that France, Germany and Russia, where the system of protection is maintained, are suffering more severely than England from the general depression of business at the present time.

While Ferdinand Ward remains in the seclusion and security of Ludlow street jail, his victims continue to appear. The latest suits against him and Fish are instituted by carpenters and builders whom the precious pair owe many thousand dollars for work on their building enterprise. Swindling of this sort was even worse than that of the investors who were beguiled by usurious interest and government contracts.

Lieutenant F. W. Symons, United States Engineer and Rev. Dr. Atkinson of Oregon are authors of the article on Oregon in the seventeenth volume of the new edition of the "Britannica," just out.

The London *News* thinks "America's foreign relations will be safer in Mr. Cleveland's hands than in those of Mr. Blaine." Possibly the American people will not look at it from that standpoint.

THE PROHIBITION PARTY.

Its Course Opposed by a Prominent Temperance Advocate.

CHICAGO, August 8.—Francis Murphy, the great temperance advocate, in an interview in this city said: "I am opposed to the organization of a prohibition political party. I want to dissent from the third party movement. I think that the cause will be injured and its success will be retarded by the organization of a third party. I have never known, during my whole experience as a temperance man, where the organization of a third party has ever helped the cause of temperance, but it has always injured it. This is true in Maine and Massachusetts. The organization of a third party has injured the cause there and has been the cause of repealing the prohibition law. It seems silent party that injured it in the state of New Hampshire. Every vote that is cast for a third party will strengthen the rum power. The victories that have been achieved for temperance have been won without the aid of a third party. This is true in Maine; it is true of Iowa, where the sumptuary laws that have been enthroned upon the statute book have been placed there without a third party, and it is true of Ohio. The magnificent vote given in favor of the constitutional amendment in the state of Ohio was from from third party influence. It was the voice of the people declaring themselves against the common enemy.

"I do not think any good can come to the cause of temperance by partisan legislation. That is unfavorable to it. I am in favor of bridging in and weighing down the trade by all the practical, legislation you can get. If you cannot get all you want, get what you can. Take the first step of Thunder at the present time for an example, and prolong that there is not the slightest possibility of the prohibitionists being able to get what they want. Any man of common sense should suggest to them the desirability of not endangering what they have already got, and that the cause of temperance would be better advanced by the rigid enforcement of a high license law than by taking a course which if successful in defeating the party in power would leave it, when defeated, without any cause for repeal. I am in favor of all would-be reformers attending the caucuses of their party and working that good cause into the ticket there, and if they cannot get just the men they want or men that they think are the best, why let them take the best they can get and make the best use they can of that. I am in favor of their going to the primaries and doing their duty there. Politicians are not such bad fellows as they are generally supposed. If you could reform the people you must work from within and not from the outside."

"You think, then, from the temperance standpoint, that the organization of a prohibition political party is a foolish move?"

"I do. More than that, I think it not only that, but the worst evil to be encountered by the temperance hands of the enemy. I am in favor of a temperance ticket when the whisky men organize a whisky ticket, but not until then. The temperance people are in favor of temperance can not to work and organize a third party at this time. The public men who represent the great parties have all professed to be in favor of temperance. The public press is pronounced in favor of it. On every opportunity that is afforded them they have steadily advanced in increasing the responsibilities of the liquor traffic by lodging it about. The license law now upon the statute book, if it were enforced, could be made practically prohibitory. If the temperance people could only organize and enforce the law upon the statute book, one-third of the saloons now in this state would be virtually closed. And if we have not pride or sentiment enough to enforce the laws upon the statute book how in the name of common sense can we attempt prohibition?"

WHAT SOME PAPERS SAY.

Cincinnati Enquirer: At last accounts St. John was looking for some one to take a lemonade with.

Indianapolis Journal: About 4,000,000 American citizens will go on Blaine's presidential bonds. The security will be ample.

New York Sun: The best thing Governor Cleveland can do is put Mr. Samuel J. Tilden's letter into letter of acceptance. But, oh! when Dan Butler puts his pen to paper!

St. Paul Pioneer Press: The hope of democracy is to get into power. Its desire to get into power means nothing more nor less than a longing to disenthrall the senile sambo-the vocal hornet that have waited for Grant long and patiently.

Cincinnati Commercial: The burning question among Democrats now is, whether to sacrifice Cleveland and have the party or hold on to Cleveland and sacrifice the party. That issue will soon take precedence of the tariff question.

Philadelphia Press: Now that Keifer is forever rectified, the existing law in politics appears to be a perfectly de-fined case of "Keifer or Blaine." There was ever profit at hand so long as the ex speaker could be treated as a living issue.

Boston Herald: We are hearing of seeing General Butler out. Shrewd we want to see how much of a following he can have. Besides, it will do us harm to break ground for a general smashing of the old parties, which to-day represent anything.

Cleveland Catholic Universe: The press of the country should not cease from agitating the arraignment of Governor Cleveland's moral character until he resigns or is withdrawn from the democratic presidential nomination or puts himself on his honest defense before the country.

New York Sun: There may be a great deal of poetry and imagination in Butler's canvass, but there will be no false pretenses about it. Neither will there be any scandals affecting the personal character of the candidate. We are convinced that he means to run and that both Cleveland and Blaine will be put to their trumps by him.

St. Louis Globe Democrat: If the facts in the Cleveland scandal are such for public discussion, it is the duty of the democrats to change their candidate as soon as possible. No man is fit to be voted for as president whose private life is not fit for discussion. Even Mr. George William Curtis will agree to this as a fundamental axiom, so to speak.

A Religious Journal's Views.

New York Evangelist.

Even his enemies are forced to concede his great ability and inexhaustible fund of information. We are ignorant of the imputations upon his integrity to which some whom we hold in high respect attach a great importance. Nor would we put such charges lightly, or unworthy of attention. We cannot be too sensitive to the character of our public men and would not hesitate anything of serious import. But really when a man has been so conspicuous for a quarter of a century, a mark for all eyes and all tongues, and the only thing on the chief face—that can be found against him is a few letters which could not, of course, be published if private letters written fifteen years ago, if not sooner, as of the present were hard pressed for material. If all the private correspondence of our public men were to be thrown abroad by wantonness or friendly care, how many frightened men would there be left in our American legislature?

But we do not care to argue this matter, because we have a better way to satisfy ourselves. Our opinion of Mr. Blaine may be worth nothing, but the opinion of those who have met him daily in the service of Washington. Not surely there was one man who ought to have known him through and through—if it was him for twenty years in congress, at the very time that all these charges were investigated; etc. who thought so little of them that they took Mr. Blaine for their guest at his own table in their private degree. On the contrary, when this man, Colonel Garfield, was elected president of the United States he chose Mr. Blaine as his chief adviser. He entrusted him to the first place in his cabinet, thus giving the highest possible proof of his confidence in him. If General Garfield had any doubt of the integrity he was guilty of a great wrong to his country in placing him in a position of such responsibility. His action speaks louder than any words. He did not distrust Mr. Blaine. He had not only admiration for his splendid abilities but the warmest personal regard for the man. Those who have seen them together could not fail to see the brotherly relation they bore to each other was not an ordinary friendship, but a strong personal attachment, like that which we should call natural and honorable. Could we have any further proof? The single fact is enough to answer a thousand cruel and unfounded charges. Until the attacks upon Mr. Blaine have come to be less feeble and more specific, "What was good enough for President Garfield is good enough for us."

Published for Money.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The Harpers seem to be very much worried by the publication of their letter to a friend of Mr. Blaine's urging him to use his influence to secure for their house the publication of Blaine's "Twenty Years in Congress." They should not mind such a trifle as this. Another and a much weightier matter is a school history of the United States bearing the imprint of Harper Brothers, now extensively used at the South. In that text book we are informed the rankest secessionists and most bitter, slanderous and pernicious vilification of the Union cause abounds. If there is any coy qualm of this incontestable fact let us have it.

MEETING NOTICE.

Swiss Citizens.—A meeting of Swiss citizens will be held on Saturday, August 16, at 2:30, in the hall of the German Aid Society, No. 91 First st., between Pine and Ash. All Swiss citizens are cordially invited to attend, in order to consider and to decide the following question: "Is it desirable to petition the present Chambers for the installation of a Swiss Consulate in Portland?"

Division No. 3, A. O. H.—All members are requested to be present at their regular meeting to-night (Saturday). August 16. By order of the County Delegate. M. J. SWEENEY, Pres.

*** Advertisements under the heads of "Wants," "Help Wanted," "Situations," "To Let," etc., will be inserted for two cents per line each insertion. Five cents per line three times. Ten cents per line one week. Deaths, Marriages and Births fifty cents each. Resolutions of Condolence ten cents per line. All notices of entertainments, etc., five cents per line.

DIED.

In East Portland, August 15, Mrs. Dr. J. N. E. Pool, wife of Mrs. M. A. Cushing, aged 46 years.

The funeral will be taken to Lone Station, Mo., for interment.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT—W. E. WOOD, Room 11, Ainsworth block. 173

BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS for Sept. in stock at M. ROSENBLATT & CO.'S. 168

NEW TO-DAY.

OUR ADVERTISEMENT IN THE SUNDAY ISSUE of this paper will call attention to the fact that we have on hand a large assortment of Sewing Machines, all of which we offer for sale at low prices. We also have a few second-hand machines which we will sell at a bargain. Call and see us. WILCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE CO., 124 First st.

A FIRST-CLASS MAN MADE TO MEASURE pants for $3.25 at MAZAMA'S, No. 20 Morrison st.

FOR A WOOL PRESSER SEND TO LIPP, The Leader, Third and Main.

SEASIDE AND OTHER LIBRARIES—Chas. H. Marshall, 128 First st., bet. Morrison and Yamhill.

FOR RENT—A ROOM FOR LIGHT HOUSE keeping. Apply at 209 Front st.

TO BE CLOSED OUT—MASONS FRUIT JARS and preserving kettles and tinsmith's stock at A. FREE & CO.'S, 109 First st.

FOR RENT—HOUSE NO. 250 FIFTH, NEAR Jefferson st.; modern improvements. Inquire at 249 Second st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AND SINGLE bed to rent and sheep. Inquire at west door at Washington engine house, corner Morrison and Fourth.

SALESMAN WANTED THIS MORNING, BY The Portland Construction Co., No. 5 Sixth st., for their economic steam boilers. Call early.

WANTED—TO RENT A SMALL HOUSE AND farm lodged from central. Location, private family, within 2 miles from Portland. Address, stating terms, etc., A. B., Oregonian office. 166

WOMAN AND WIFE TO DO EMPLOYMENT. Permanent; small or no capital required. Call with wife and husband, 9 to 12 A. M., at 24 Second st. Address ——, care Oregonian office. 166

MILLINERY WANTED—GOOD, EXPERIENCED hand. Address H. M. WAKE & CO., foot of Morrison st., Portland. 166

TWO DOZEN ALL WOOL BUSINESS PANTS at $3.25 each; worth $5. At MAZAMA'S, No. 20 Morrison st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A BROWN COW WITH white face and white hind feet. Any person who will bring her to the Oregon Pioneer Home, Portland, Or., will be paid $5 for their trouble. 166

PRINTERS, ATTENTION!—NO. 96 OF ANDERson's Printers' Circular, containing Specimens of Cards, Circulars, Envelopes, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, etc., etc., for sale by the Portland Agent, H. HERBORN, 8 and 10 Washington st.

FOR SALE—THE OCEAN AND EQUAL THIRTY shares stock in the Oregon Pioneer and Marine Insurance Co. (20 shares each). The Portland Fire Insurance Co. (20 shares each). The Portland Fire and Marine Insurance Co. (20 shares each). Inquire of Reed, Failing & Co., 108 Front st.

A CHALLENGE.—$100 CUP AND BASE BALL implements to be given to the best nine in Oregon or Washington Territory to play a match game of base ball for $250 to $500 a side and all gate receipts, the match to be played on the Oregon Pioneer Home grounds, Portland, Or., on Sept. 1, 1884. Address, T. FOLEY, Captain.

HARRIS' SUNSARG STRONGEST DRINK GENUINE. SOLD EVERYWHERE. $500 WILL BE GIVEN FOR ANY CASE OF DRUNKENNESS that HARRIS' SUNSARG STRONGEST DRINK cannot cure. Leaving off liquor suddenly is dangerous. Use HARRIS' SUNSARG STRONGEST DRINK. Sold by druggists. Washington st.

TURKISH AND MEDICATED BATHS—COMbined oxygen, or Ozone, and Electricity and Magnetism. Take the first of Thunder at the present time for an example, and prolong that there is not the slightest possibility of the prohibitionists being able to get what they want. Any man of common sense should suggest to them the desirability of not endangering what they have already got, and that the cause of temperance would be better advanced by the rigid enforcement of a high license law than by taking a course which if successful in defeating the party in power would leave it, when defeated, without any cause for repeal. I am in favor of all would-be reformers attending the caucuses of their party and working that good cause into the ticket there, and if they cannot get just the men they want or men that they think are the best, why let them take the best they can get and make the best use they can of that. I am in favor of their going to the primaries and doing their duty there. Politicians are not such bad fellows as they are generally supposed. If you could reform the people you must work from within and not from the outside."

"You think, then, from the temperance standpoint, that the organization of a prohibition political party is a foolish move?"

"I do. More than that, I think it not only that, but the worst evil to be encountered by the temperance hands of the enemy. I am in favor of a temperance ticket when the whisky men organize a whisky ticket, but not until then. The temperance people are in favor of temperance can not to work and organize a third party at this time. The public men who represent the great parties have all professed to be in favor of temperance. The public press is pronounced in favor of it. On every opportunity that is afforded them they have steadily advanced in increasing the responsibilities of the liquor traffic by lodging it about. The license law now upon the statute book, if it were enforced, could be made practically prohibitory. If the temperance people could only organize and enforce the law upon the statute book, one-third of the saloons now in this state would be virtually closed. And if we have not pride or sentiment enough to enforce the laws upon the statute book how in the name of common sense can we attempt prohibition?"

WANTS.

TEAMS WANTED—TO HAUL 100 CORDS OF wood immediately. D. C. SIKKENS, Agent, La Center, Clarke County, Washington Ter. 166

WANTED—$4000 FOR SIX MONTHS; GOOD security given; the best of interest and all taxes paid; money but five parties need apply. Address H. D., Grass Oregonian office. 166

WANTED, TO HIRE BY THE MONTH—TWO furnished spring wagons, with or without horses, for three months. Call or address T. E. RUSSELL, 44 Fourth street. 166

WANTED—$2500 ON CITY REAL ESTATE for two or three years. Address "M," Box 77, Oregonian. 166

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED—SITUATION, ANY KIND OF light work; best of references. Address "J. M." Oregonian office. 166

PLATO'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY IS IN full blast at 85 First and Washington. 166

HAVE PLENTY GOOD GIRLS, KEEP them. MRS. BLAIR, Corbett block. 166

HELP WANTED.

THE CASINO, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, Portland's leading dime museum and theater, is now open. Ladies and gentlemen of good appearance are requested to make written application to the undersigned. Call between 9 and 11 o'clock A. M. only. No others will be seen. Address, stating where you can be found, MANAGER CASINO, Box 654, City.

BRIDGE BOY WANTED AT LIPPS, THE Leading Hair House. 166

WANTED—A BOY. APPLY AT MRS. JORGENSEN'S, 208 First street. 166

WANTED—LADIES TO DO PLAIN SEWING. Inquire at Imperial Bazaar, 69 Morrison st. 166

GOOD TEAMSTER WANTED AT M. BERG'S, Leading Clothing House, Cor. First and Washington. 166

GIRLS WANTING PLACES CALL AT MRS. O'HARA'S, Corbett block, First and Washington. 166

AGENTS WANTED.

A GOOD AGENT TO SELL AN ARTICLE A that is wanted in every family; sells at sight; $5 per day can be made. Call at 24 Second st. 166

MEN OF CHARACTER AND ABILITY TO travel for responsible established house; $75 per month and expenses. Address, with stamp, P. O. Box 1287, Chicago. 166

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED FOR LIBERTY BELLE Leather Skirt Supporter. Sells at sight. Agents have made $10 per day. Address Liberty Belle Manufacturing Co., Portland, Me. 166

AGENTS WANTED TO TRAVEL BY RAIL from $5 to $10 per day; no experience required. Apply at once to C. H. BRADLEY, Portland, Or. 166

ATTENTION—TWO GOOD MEN WANTED TO sell greatest novelty in book line out. Sells at sight. Call at 6, 7 and 8, 26 First st., Portland, Or. 166

THE ACME NEWSPAPER FILE—MAILED upon receipt of price, $1.50. H. WHITTIER, sole agent for the Northwest. Oregonian office. 166

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST GREAT LECTURE OF COL. ROBT. G. INGERSOLL AT THE MECHANICS' PAVILION, SATURDAY, AUG. 16. SUBJECT—"What Shall I Do to be Saved?" Admission, $1. Reserved seats (at Reed's) $1.25 and $1.50.

TIVOLI THEATER.

Under the Management of the Company.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY EVENINGS, August 16 and 17.

"THE MASCOT!"

MONDAY NIGHT GRAND DOUBLE BILL. Admission..... 25 and 50c

NEW MARKET THEATRE. C. W. CORNELIUS ..... Manager

Second week and continued success of the distinguished artiste.

CHARLOTTE THOMPSON!

Supported by the talented Actor,

MR. C. G. CRAIG,

And a Complete Dramatic Company.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY Aug. 14, 15, 16, grand production of the

"SEA OF ICE!"

Grand Matinee Saturday at 2. "The Sea of Ice" Monday, August 18, "WILLOWS." Tuesday, August 19, Miss Thompson's last night in Portland in "JANE EYRE."

*** RESERVED SEATS at Cornelius' drug store.

PICNICS AND EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO SEASIDE.

THE STEAMER EURLINE Will leave Ash street

SATURDAY at 9 P. M. FOR

Astoria, Seaside, Hwaco & Young's River.

Open office at Astoria with steamer Geo. Miles at A. M. Simmons' for Ocean. At Seaside landing with stage for the Seaside House.

RETURNING wednesday and Miles from Seaside at 5 P. M., with connection with the Eurline, which will leave Astoria for Portland about 7 P. M. same day.

The management gives notice that a favorable opportunity is offered here for all persons desiring to visit the Ocean.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS, AT LAWler Bros.' Cash Store. 166

A BARGAIN—A $700 PHAETON FOR $175; a good leather top; two sets of curtains. Inquire at 438 Sixth street. 166

FOR SALE—BUSINESS BUGGY; CHEAP, AT Portland Iron Works, 12th and N. 29tm

FOR SALE—KAUFER'S GERMAN BAKERY AND coffee house. Apply to F. R. DAWSON, over British Columbian Bank, or at 267 First st. 26tf

FOREST GROVE MILL FOR SALE OR RENT—A No. four saw. The best custom and shingle mill in the county. Also 30 acres fine stock farm. Will sell cheap. Apply to or address R. HOLMES, Forest Grove, Or. 29dtm

FOR SALE—A GOOD SAWING MILL, WITH SLOPE for water power, or will trade for property in Portland. For information apply at No. 10 Sixth street. 24tf

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE OF THE BEST SITUated farms in Yamhill county, containing 322 acres, 200 under cultivation, 100 seeded to timothy and clover, balance timber; will give possession on Dec. 1, 1884. For terms apply to or address J. ISSE, Forest Grove, Or. 29tf

FOR SALE—VALUABLE HOUSES AND LOTS in all parts of Portland; also 320 acres of land near Tualatin; some of the finest ranches on the Columbia river, on railroad; also other valuable property, including 100 acres choice family timbered land, only 10 acres. I have also for sale 100 lots in Albina addition for sale for manufacturing purposes, on long time and low rates. My residence is corner of G and Ninth streets, East Portland, where I will be found from 9 to 11 A. M. and will attend personally to selling any of my property. MRS. MARY T. COLLINS.

ONE-EIGHTH INTEREST IN A PIECE OF land in the lower Willamette that promises to become quite valuable in the near future. Will sell cheap. Address "Land," Box 77, Oregonian. 166

FOR FARMS FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING desirable farms, all in beautiful valley farm lands, from timber and stump land to improved farms, from fifteen miles from Portland. The Rock and Dairy farms, from 200 to 300 acres, all in one body, with timber and stump land. Also a number of small farms, from 10 to 40 acres, partly cleared and timber farms, from 40 acres upwards, mostly rich bottom land, all in one body. The Mackey farm, 160 acres, 100 acres under cultivation, with house, barn and other buildings, 3 miles from Forest Grove, on favorable terms. Apply HALLOCK & CRAIG, Forest Grove, or corner First and C. 29tm

TO LET—ROOMS.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO rent. No. 73 Montgomery st., bet. Third and Fourth. 166

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT—Gas, bath, etc.; convenient to street cars. Inquire at 381 Morrison street, corner Park. 166

FOR RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen and ladies, or gentlemen; one block from street cars; terms reasonable; references exchanged. Address P. O. box 658. 166

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM AT 56 FIRST street. 29tf

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN 164 Taylor st., near Park. 166

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, FURNISHED COMplete, for gentlemen or couple or single. 22 First st., up stairs.

STONE'S BRICK BLOCK, COR. 3D AND MAIN streets, is the most convenient and complete building in the city. The rooms are large and well lighted, and will be finished in the most modern style throughout. Rent will be reasonable. Apply to or address, on the premises, or at 109 Front st., corner Oak. 166

NICELY FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR, WITH or without board; suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; terms reasonable. 238 Taylor st. 166

MRS. DR. MARIE HAVING TAKEN THE MANagement of the whole upper story of the Ainsworth block, now ready for the reception of guests. Said furnished rooms, single and en suite, with or without board; also unfurnished rooms, single or en suite, for housekeeping, at half the former prices. Rooms in the Ainsworth block are the only ones in Portland with elevator service. 166

THE DORIS LODGING HOUSE—ROOMS TO rent by the day, week or month, at 220½ Second street. Rooms 25 cents per night. 166

TO LET—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—COMPLETE NEW HOUSE, JUST finished, with 8 rooms and basement, in block from street cars, $25 per month. C. W. GILLETTE, 22 Stark street. 166

TO LEASE—BRICK BUILDING NOW OCCUpied by Inquire MARCUS WINCH, 2 and 4 Front st. 166

HOUSE OF 5 ROOMS JUST AT 65 PARK st. 166

TO RENT—HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, BATH, ETC., on Front st., between Market and Mill. 166

STORE TO RENT, 50 FIRST ST., OPP. FOOT of Yamhill. Apply Dresser & Washington Mortgage Savings Bank. 29tf

ROOMS AND BOARD.

EXCELLENT BOARD AND ROOMS CAN BE had at 146 Fourth st., bet. Madison and Alder. 166

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board at reasonable rates. Apply at Kaufer's Bakery, 267 First st., corner Oak. 166

PRIVATE BOARD AND ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen; terms reasonable. 224 First st., bet. Jefferson and Market. 166

FOR RENT, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, to orderly, respectable, reference required. 161 Third street, corner Ellis' Place. 166

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FACTORY BUSINESS—LADD AND TILTON property. PLATS, AGENCY, 1 Ladd & Tilton's bank building.

$500—PARTNER WANTED IN WHOLESALE and retail manufacturing business; pays very large profits; references exchanged. Address, with real name, P. O. box 658, Oregonian. 166

$8000 CASH BUYS THE BEST AND MOST improved 80-acre farm in the world for the money. Improvements, no stock or crops. Will exchange for city property worth the money. Address, with description, price and terms, "Farm," Oregonian office. 166

PLATS, AGENCIES, AGENCY, DESK AND Book case, First and Washington, room 14.

LOST.

LOST—BLACK AND TAN SPANIEL PUPPY, 6 months old, answers to name of Jack. Liberal reward for return to this office. 166

LOST—A DIAMOND PIN LOST A LADY'S DIAMOND pin between Ash and Jefferson sts., on Second, on Tuesday, August 5. The finder will please return to 205 Second st. 166

EDUCATIONAL.

WHITMAN COLLEGE

Begins its Third Year September 1, 1884.

Classical, scientific and literary courses. Preparatory, normal and commercial departments. Modern languages, music, painting and drawing. Elocution, commercial law, penmanship and telegraphy. New and elegant building just completed. Steam heated throughout. Carefully taken care of in comfortable homes. Address

A. J. ANDERSON, President. Walla Walla, W. T.

COOK'S MUSIC PARLORS.

The Fall Term will begin September 1. ALL OLD PUPILS NOW AT PRESENT attending are requested to call at the rooms and make arrangements for continuance during the term. Also, all who intend to take lessons will please call before September 1, and avoid the rush. 166

BISHOP SCOTT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

A Boarding and Day School for Boys.

THE SEVENTH YEAR OPENS ON PRESENT Thursday, September 4, in the new and specially fitted-up residence for boarders. The president and family will reside in the house. For circulars, containing full information, address J. W. HILL, M. D., Dean of Faculty. Head Master.

THE NEXT SESSION —OF THE— AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE BEGINS SEPTEMBER 15.

YOUNG MEN CAN GET APPOINTMENTS from their State Senator or Representative.

R. L. ARNOLD, President. Corvallis, Oregon.

ST. HELEN'S HALL.

A Boarding and Day School for Girls, Portland, Or.

THE SIX

GILMAN AND COMMISSION.

GILMAN & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 42 Front st., bet. Ash and Couch sts., Portland, Or.
AUCTION SALES OF REAL ESTATE, FURNITURE, General Merchandise Horses, Cattle, etc. REGULAR SALE DAYS—Tuesdays and Fridays at 10½ o'clock A. M.

SPECIAL ASSIGNEE'S SALE
—OF—
Furniture, Stock and Fixtures
—OF THE—
CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

We will sell by public auction on

SATURDAY AUGUST 16, 1884,

At 10½ o'clock A. M., at the store No. 42 Front street, between Ash and Couch streets, the entire stock of furniture, carpets, etc., belonging to the Chicago Exchange, consisting in part of

PARLOR FURNITURE,
Elegant Parlor Suites—pieces, Marble Top Centre Tables, Lounges, Rockers, Bookcase, Black Walnut Extension Table, Chairs, Mirrors, Easy Chairs, Reception Chairs, Hall Racks, Side Tables, Bedroom Suites, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Chandeliers, Stoves, Ranges, Refrigerators, Counters, Shelving, Desks, Safes, Scales, Show Cases, Awnings, Tents, Flags, Etc., Etc.

CARPETS
Throughout the house, Tapestry, Brussels, Ingrain and Rag Carpets, Linoleums, Oil Cloths, Mats, Rugs, Etc.

WALNUT AND MARBLE-TOP BEDROOM SUITS
Of the latest designs.

The above mentioned goods were purchased but a short time ago and are as good as new. We invite the attention of buyers to this stock, as residence will be open upon Monday, the 11th, for inspection of Goods.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

T. J. O'CONNOR,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant
First and Pine,
Monday and Thursday, Furniture & Miscellaneous.
Wednesday, Real Estate Sales.
Saturday, Farm Implements.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

D. BALLARD
COLLECTIONS AND GENERAL LAW,
Olympia, W. T.

BENNETT & PAXTON,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW
Over Building, N. E. cor. First and Stark,
Portland Oregon

D. P. KENNEDY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Room 8, Pesham's Building.
Infringements suits conducted, also trade-mark and copyright business and other legal business pertaining to letters patent for inventions.

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

H. Haywood Agnew, M. Inst. C. E. | A. M. Tinsley, C. E., Late Engineer in Charge U. S. Engineer Office, Portland, Or.
HAYWOOD & TINSLEY,
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS,
Ladue Building Washington st.,
Portland Oregon.

W. H. BURRAGE,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Office Room 11,
S. W. corner Second and Salmon sts.

H. W. & T. H. GOLIBE,
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND DRAUGHTSMEN
Special Attention given to City Work.
Office—Room 2 Ainsworth Block Third and Oak sts.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

TAYLOR YOUNG & CO SHIP BROKERS & Commission Merchants agents for the San Francisco Archipelago Line Co 21 Front street, cor Ankeny.

H. E. BATTIN GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants and produce dealers, 30 Front st.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, and dose Merchants, Front and Davis sts., Portland Or.

MILLER & WEST, COMMISSION merchants to general trade, and agents for Hill Powder Co. Wasatch Stone and Sand Co.

J. GOLDMAN & CO COMMISSION & PRODUCE Merchants 120 Front street, Portland, Or.

ABRAHAM HIRSHBERG & CO COMMISSION and produce Merchants, Portland, Or.

G. COHN & BRO 172 FRONT STREET, FARMers and country produce a specialty.

SIMON, CHURCH & CO 98 FRONT AND 97 Commercial, Merchants, agents for Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, Seeds, Hops, Wool, Fruits, Produce and Provisions, Portland Or.

WILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

FRANK BROTHERS IMPLEMENT COMPANY, Implements and machinery, Buggies, Carriages and Harness, 20 and 22 Front st. Portland Or.

KNAPP BURRELL & CO., WHOLESALE AND retail dealers in agricultural implements, farm and spring wagons, buggies, carriages, harness, saddlery, hardware, saws, mills and portable mill machinery a specialty, rubber and leather belting.

CHAS. H. JOSLIN & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR Stover and Reliable Gasoline Engines, Wind Mills for Water or Irrigating Purposes, Pumps, Etc., 146 to 150 Front st., Portland, Or.

JOS. WAGNER'S CO FEEDING MILL IMPROVED. All kinds of flouring mill machinery. 203 to 209 Front st. See circular

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOS. J. SMITH VETERINARY SURGEON, CAN be found at Wheeler's stables 26 Taylor st.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ABRAHAM HIRSCHBERG & CO., WHOLESALE Agents for Cal. Fruit and Produce, 98 Front street, Portland Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, corner Front and Davis sts., Portland Or.

CORBITT & MACLAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Merchants, 68 and 70 Front st., Portland.

McCRAKEN & MASON, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, 94 to 98 Front st., Portland Or.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 48 and 50 Front street, Portland Or.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

J. H. COSSLE,
Who sells and Retail
DEALER IN SADDLERY
Nos. 108 and 110 Front st.,
Portland, Or.

$18 HARNESS—SIX FULL NICKEL WORK harness, chains and traces, complete and warranted for the money. Other grades at proportionate prices. Call and see them. Taylor 264 Front st., Crooks's saddlery 20 Front and Taylor 264 Front st.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING. THE OLD established house of JOHNSON PRACTICAL PLUMBER and Gas and Steam Fitter. Prompt attention to Steam Pump Work in use. Prompt Attention. 74 Front street.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

BRADLEY & DOBBINS, 208 FRONT STREET, between Washington and Stark streets, Saddlery, Hardware, etc.

MACHINISTS.

TIFFEMAN & WOLFE MACHINISTS, 208 Front and Third sts., Horse-power, sawing machines, planers, and machinery of all descriptions. Repairing and moulding tools in order.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

WILZINSKI BROS. & CO., WHOLESALE dealers in fine cigars, 91 and 93 Front street, Portland. Agents for Weinhard Lachman & Co.'s San Francisco beer.

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

SILBERMAN & CO WHOLESALE DEALers in trunks, 165 Front street.

WOOL GRADERS AND PACKERS.

OREGON WOOL EXCHANGE, PULK & BAILEY, 176 and 178 Sherlock and Front sts., Portland.

SHOW CASES.

JACOB KAUFMANN & CO. MANUFACTURERS of Show Cases, and Counters, 106 Front st., Portland.

Established 1851.

Hodge, Davis & Co.

Importing
Wholesale Druggists
Spices, Extracts, Oils, Etc.
Nos. 22 and 24 Front Street
See Mark
Portland, Oregon.

SWOPE & TAYLOR | LEGAL BLANK
5 & 7 Washington St. | LEDGING PRINTER
(Third Floor.)

Three is nothing new under the sun except Celery, Beef and Iron.

Daily Oregonian

MORNING, AUGUST 16 1884

PUBLISHED at Portland Or as second class matter

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To City subscribers	50
To City subscribers, including Sunday edition, delivered	25c

REMITTANCES should be made by Postoffice Money Order, Express Money Order, Draft or Registered Letter. Postmasters are authorized to receive subscriptions.

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TELEPHONE—Business Office Morning Bros. Hostetler Co. 667; Editorial Rooms, 227.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND Aug 15 7 P M

Signal Service Station	Time	Ther	Direction	Wind Velocity	Rain Fall	State of weather
Boise	7 P M	76	W	10	00	Clear
Baker City	7 P M	68	NW	06	00	Clear
Umatilla	7 P M	82	S	08	00	Clear
Dalles	7 P M	84	S	08	00	Clear
Portland	7 P M	72	W	10	00	Clear
Roseburg	7 P M	78	NW	06	00	Clear
Salem	7 P M	78	NW	06	00	Clear
Eugene	7 P M	78	NW	06	00	Clear
Albany	7 P M	78	NW	06	00	Clear

Maximum temperature 84
Minimum temperature 52
Mean temperature 68
Total precipitation 00

Observations taken at Portland and Weather Reports sent to these points same day at 7 A. M. and 7 P. M. Local Forecast for 24 hours ending 5 P. M. August 16 Slight showers Warmer

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY

Will sell canteen head of horses, mares and colts, at salesroom this day at 10 o'clock A. M.

CITY.

CITY LETTER.—Some time since a letter was placed on the East ancient dock by the postal authorities for the benefit of merchants especially and for the general public for whose convenience the box is placed near by on Front street. The box which is on the dock is plainly marked on the box which is on the dock is plainly marked "Letters for Victoria, Tacoma or the Sound," and therein the box being intended for the accommodation of mariners men who can not conveniently call at the regular postoffice. The mail letters for Tacoma and eastern routes are collected in the morning before the steamer leaves and take out the letters for their respective destinations. Notwithstanding that plainly printed notices are posted on the box I A M that many letters are deposited in the box addressed to Victoria, Tacoma, etc., and consequently filled with city letters and circulars. These are not taken out by the mail agents, but are left there from day to day, and are left there from day to day, the postal authorities wish to call the attention of the public to this matter once more and if possible to this matter once more and if possible to make matters still more clear, the letters in the box are intended for the box will have to be removed.

THE POOR INDIAN.—R. V. Bolt, superintendent of the department of the interior in San Francisco, has opened thirty sealed bids from local dealers for furnishing supplies for Indians on the Siletz reservation. The bids called for were for groceries and provisions, dry goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, furniture, soil woodenware and tinware, leather agricultural implements, wagons, iron and steel, iron bedsteads, tin and coffee mill, pipe, hollow ware, hardware, iron and steel. Among the articles called for were for groceries were the following: Sugar, coffee, tea, rice, beans, soap, starch, candles, matches, tobacco, clothing, blankets, clothespins, washboards, axes, hoes, mowing machine cups and scissors and sewing machine needles to be bought.

THE FRUIT CROP.—The first of the cars especially for carrying fruit over the Northern Pacific left yesterday and was being loaded with fruit on Thursday and was being loaded with fruit on Thursday and was being loaded with fruit on Thurs

THE GRAIN SEASON OF 1883-84.

The Course of the Markets and Monthly Movement.

RATES OF FREIGHT, PRICES FOR WHEAT AND FLOUR

Total Export of 204,248 Short Tons Wheat—A Fleet of Ninety Vessels—Exports Foreign and Domestic

The cereal season closing with us at the end of July has been one of new experience to shippers millers and growers As our columns have from time to time reviewed the situation and comm ntd at length upon the causes that led up to it we shall not dwell at this time on late minor details The certainty of a light valley crop and a large one to the eastern section or altogether one quite up to the average apparently furnished ground for the loss predictings But California was the state that wrought all the ruin that could be due to bonded liens the power in the expectancy of immense crops secured in March April and May all the tonnage possible at from 45s to 55s Speculators or those who never 'gambled' in wheat caught the fever and secured many a ship expecting to be able to recharter at a handsome profit The tempting bait of sharp ad vance in freights was one that few could resist I had occurred in previous years under similar conditions that were expected to rule in 1883 and few were sufficiently wise or sharp enough to keep from taking a hand in the affair Later would was mixed but not until harvest was in full under way were estimates reduced The fancy prices paid for ne page attracted almost every idle ship that could get to this coast in any time With as much cause th awakening, but it was too late to save our shippers and speculators or discounted tonnage Then the British markets went tumbling downward until prices, such as had not been seen in years were cabled across Nor has it since showed any par ticular recovery The farmer got a good price f r his wheat, far better than he could have received in the absence of future chartering and he alone appears to have been the gainer through the losses of others True tonnage did well but so much of it especially American had to take cheap rates that the net gain was reduced Such was Oregon s experience as her operators closely followed California s Aside from their eagerness to do so they found it impossible to get vessels without chartering ahead and while their foresight was as much at fault their condition was a secondary one Iron was freely taken up to the spring and early summer months at 60 and 65s In one instance 66s 9d being paid Wood held off and did worse in the end for owners allowed themselves to be carried away with the idea that their bottoms would be in great demand The fact of their afterward accepting 52s 6d out of this is rather amusing for 60s 6d had been offered when revealed the weakness of their position Aside from the charters made by regular shippers firms abroad and speculators took up vessels to arrive here, expecting to turn them over at an advance One taken at 65s 3d was rechartered at 42s 6d and others did little better There has been no estimate of losses calculated but it is questioned if a single shipper can be named who made a profit while the losses of others were expressed in five to six figures The year was also one of losses to millers especially those who could not place their entire product at home Owing to the number of vessels in the year a fleet taken at private terms and the difficulty to obtain freights at any time money will be taken Below is submitted a review of the year by months and a complete record of exports of wheat and flour, as well as minor information of value

AUGUST

With the coming of the first month of the new cereal season there was some small business doing in old wheat for milling and the completion of two mixed cargoes of flour and salmon The summer had given us no rain but a dense smoke hung over and protected the grain fields so that the yield through out the valley exceeded the most sanguine hopes The eastern section had an early and plentiful harvest. Freights were quoted at 65s for iron for orders wheat nominally 51 60 for Walla Walla and $1 50@ for valley with little doing here Shippers early enlisted into free buying in the eastern section and had secured considerable before out We had 26 685 tons registered in the river and 6s 6d on the way Wheat advanced in the month under competition but fell off, closing at about opening prices There had been brisk buying of Walla Walla which continued when foreign markets began droopin g shippers filling decimals of filling prospective needs Flour ruled steady at $4 75 in the local market The Grindale went on berth for Liverpool and Geo S Homer for New York. Freights closed with a weak tone.

SEPTEMBER

The foreign markets continued disappointing and freights weakened in the month The decline abroad was also allowed by ships, wheat ruling firm with advances paid in the interior to fill urgent needs On the 8th valley brought $1 80@1 83½ readily, closing at $1 85 for Walla Walla and $1 87½ for valley A large business continued to be done in the eastern section, but alone by shippers and millers On the 12th the George Bowley and Obseca, both iron ca cured 60s and 61s 3d and later the Chesebrough wood 30s 6d. The Scottish Tar iron was taken private, on the 18th On the 11th Portland held grand jubilee over the completion of the Northern Pacific.

OCTOBER.

Millers exceeded $1 87½ for valley wheat and the local market gathered strength At the middle of the month $1 90 was freely paid. Toward the close millers again raised their figures steadily so valley closed at $1 95 and shippers were forced to pay that In the eastern section shippers withdrew for a time on account of the upward turn The foreign market continued to weaken all month California reop estimates were called into question and the freight market touched a low point. Flour quoted at $5 0@ the 1st the Grasmere was begun loading for Queens account and the Hooper, wood secured 62s 6d The Hecla was taken to load at Tacoma On the 6th the Buccleuch, wood, accepted less than 50s On the 23d the Clan Ferguson iron, took 44s for Liverpool The Balaklava and Caldoch from afterward accepted about 46s 3d for orders

NOVEMBER

Wheat opened with a fair business doing at the closing prices for October, but slowly gathered local strength and in a week sold up to $1 70 for valley and $1 65 Walla Walla Advices were also a trifle more cheering, but free buying was the main factor in the advance The second week was a dull one and operators began investing bids but about the 14th wheat took a jump and $1 65½ and $1 71½ were quoted as extremes for valley and Walla Walla This was soon exceeded millers stepping to the front and notwithstanding lower advices the market closed rather firm with $1 67½ and $1 73½ ruely paid Freights ruled weak, although a good spot be iness was done in the month The Iron Duke wood secured a salmon freight On the 6th the Imperial wood secured 40s for continent Rowland Hill wood 37s 6d U K Bolivia steel 45s U K Oberon composite, charter at 41s 3d Harry Bailey wood 37s 6d City of Madrid iron private Glenafler iron 42s 6d and Star of Bengal iron Oberon private. Flour advanced to $5 25 and then to $5 35 The month was an active one for the wheat market

DECEMBER.

Foreign advices came through lower and the month saw the collapse of the freight market at San Francisco soft wood being rechartered at 19s direct Millers here overbid shippers for wheat paying up to $1 88 Shippers lowered the claims and the mystery and millers reduced limits to $1 71½ $1 70 being paid for Walla Walla Spot freight transactions included the Lodwick private Girvan bandy iron 42s 6d, Aggerone iron about 40s, and Sovereign of the Seas, wood, 32s 6d Flour ruled steady all month The month saw the most stirring times among exporting, they being compelled to fill up a number of high priced ships Losses had continually been piled up, but our shippers sided over in good shape

JANUARY

Freights opened quiet, no grain business being done until the 11th when the Beemah iron got 42s 6d and the Indiana and Sea King wood 32s 6d for orders The Carrie Winslow had taken a lumber freight to Montevideo Wheat opened dull and weak, shippers holding back but millers gave up to $1 72 shippers named $1 65 for Walla Walla and a cargo of valley wood at $1 80 f o b. On the 10th flour fell off to $5 25 and wheat weakened closing at $1 70 for valley shipping and about $1 60 for Walla Walla Millers paid an advance Walla Walla exwarehouse for October and December sold at 41s and 41s 6d The rates taken by the Indiana and Sea King were as low as ever accepted out of this port and the lowest actually paid wood

FEBRUARY

The wheat market opened with small trading at $1 67½@1 70 for valley and $1 60 for Walla Walla soon declining and in five days touching $1 60@1 62½ Millers all reduced limits and shippers drew out of the market notwithstanding offerings were free On the 8th valley sold in the interior on basis of $1 59 here The market steadily declined closing weak at $1 50@1 53½ for valley with holders of Walla Walla demanding about the same figures In the month the English market weakened and cargoes sold lower Walla Walla December loading wood reaching at 40s 6d Freights ruled quiet and weak until near the close when owners advanced their past notions The Bertram bark Jared McNeil on the 6th got 42s 6d for Queenstown direct Flour ruled weak without declining much The weather was mild for the time of year opening cold and foggy then light rains to snow on the 4th and cold and clear to 13th On the morning of the 16th two inches of snow fell A few days brought rain and warmer weather which last continued to the close

MARCH

This month opened with clear weather snow and rain falling on the 8th The rest of the month was very fair weather although occasional showers refell The Tillie E. Starbuck iron accepted about 40s 3d wood On the 11th the Merom wood and on the 19th the Highland Light wood secured at $1 [illegible] dock. The River Indus iron to Liverpool 40 6d Wheat ruled slow with little doing Cash offerings offered $1 50 for valley and Walla Walla Found no takers at $1 50 f o b Millers did a little better At the middle of the month quotations were $1 52½ valley and $1 42@1 45 Walla Walla To fill needs a rise close $1 55 was paid for valley but the market was weak as were the selling markets Flour ruled weak without the quotation being lowered

APRIL

The City of Carlisle iron, began loading on own account Iron was quoted at 42s 6d for orders On the 5th and 12th the C S Southard and S R Mead wood accepted 30s for orders The Baltasle went on berth At the close the Charles Cooksworth iron accepted 42s 6d direct The month was a dull one in all particulars Flour dropped to $4 75 Wheat opened weak shippers lowering limits to $1 50 with millers putting a fraction more up to the $1 53 47½ was bid but $1 53 was asked At the said valley sold at $1 48 as an extreme Walla Walla in no business The weather was clear for ten days then rainy for a week and mix d to the close

MAY

The month saw a small business in grain holders became firmer in their pretentions the arrivals were of foreign markets being the cause Buyers kept 2½@3c below them but paid up occasionally This did not last long for on the 22d valley sold at $1 45 and Walla Walla $1 3c to shippers The Abercrombie Castle iron early took a direct freight prematurely at 42s 6d the Thistle and Moon accepting similar rates Also the Tythoun iron was taken at about 45s for orders At first the weather was cloudy to showery then nine days of clear and cool rain three days clear three days showery and closing clear

JUNE

When opened dull Walla Walla soon sold up down to about $1 30 On the 13th valley was quoted at $1 40@1 42 and Walla Walla $1 30@1 32½ It closed weak at these prices for shipping millers doing a fraction better Flour continued at $4 75 for standard and brands On the 4th the Jocelinfarer, wood secured 42s 6d for orders The room for business in foreign was limited shippers holding aloof from the business No rain fell until the 15th when a light shower was had also one on the 19th 20th and 26th

JULY

Wheat attracted little interest by reason of the small demand for it until rain on valley were followed by probable purchasers Opening at about $1 40@1 40 for valley and with Walla Walla worth not over $1 30 according to the shippers idea the market gradually weakened and near the close millers bought freely at $1 30 and $1 32½ closing at about the last figure The month a most wet one almost nothing in the one vessel sailing having been loaded Another took in 300 tons but sails in August Freights were quiet with no disposition to do any thing until the 23d and 24th, when the wooden vessels Bella of Oregon and Alameda were taken for wheat flour and salmon to load mainly with salmon at 45s 6d and 45s direct On the 7th the Mallina cleared for Tacoma and on the 20th the Navasink one to Montevideo Four sold steadily at $4 75 for standards all month The first of the month witnessed fair weather showers falling on the 21st 26th to 30th 25th and 29th There was generally light but those of the 16th to 20th were hard at times and raised considerable fear of damaged crops They extended the length of the valley but were hurtful only to cut hay One field of wheat was cut as early as the 1st but little in the way of harvest was done until near the close and the month sent in a record sample of new The earliness also had light rains and its harvest is delayed nearly a month through this and other reasons From time to time we have written of the splendid crop returns and at the close of the old and the commencement of the new year can only say that valley cereal crops never were better the yield being beyond an average and the quality first class The eastern section will harvest less than last, yet will have an average outturn As to the probable export able surplus one hesitates to even make a guess remembering that it is very likely to be too high Yet it would seem that the northwest should send away over 200 000 tons and probably 225 000 Other cereal crops are doing generally well oats being abundant and promising to rule low In freight futures best loss has been done at 42s 6d for iron and 50s for soft wood the latter being old and some time ago. At this time there is no available tonnage for grain in the river with only a small amount soon due Compared with last year the amount in sight is about one third less Wheat values promise to rule w $1 15 being named for Walla Walla and $1 25 for valley to shippers Millers are expected to go beyond this in a small way

DISASTERS AND PASSAGES

The most important disasters and losses to shipping good passages long passages etc for the year will appear below

STRANDED

Columbia Sept 3 in going down river collided with Br bark Aberdeenno knocking small hole in bow above water line

Ona small coaster for Yaquina went ashore near entrance to Yaquina Bay Sept 5 and was a total loss Valued at $6000 cargo $1000 insured

Queen of the Pacific from San Francisco grounded on Clatsop spit in for Sept 4 floated off with heavy cargo 60t jettisoned 600 tons cargo salvage claims now in courts

SHIPS

Bhotan Br ship at this port broke from moorings during gale Nov 2s in company with Am ship Indiana crashed into steamboa Orient damaging her to extent $1000 the two ships separated by the tide in anchoring Bhotan raked bark C D Bryant Br ship Killochan and Br bark Mallegate and sunk donkey crew bringing up against mail s le wards one Latter settled all damages which amounted to about $5000

Corsica Am ship dragged anchors at Astoria Nov 25 went ashore but got off without damage

Charles Colesworth Br ship from Liverpool went ashore on Clatsop spit December 21 hauled off next day surveyor revealed 49 frames cracked or broken 1 plate started and cement broken repaired at this port at expense of $6 000 Cargo not injured

Eskdale Br ship from Liverpool put back August 1 having been in collision hows smashed etc and leaking repaired and sailed August 22 again put back with loss of some sails and spars repaired and sailed September 26

Fiery Cross Br ship hence at Cork April 16 lost ribbon of some sails on passage

Glenifer Br ship Astor a December 26 collided with Br bark Bolivia doing small damage to each

Indiana Am ship—See Bhotan

Imperial Am ship in collision off Astoria December 18 with barge no damage of consequence

Ice King Am ship at Astoria October 4 in collision with ship Harry Morse light damage

Killochan—See Bhotan

Oberon Br ship for Falmouth met hurricane Feb 6 shifted cargo cut away some sails decks swept bulwarks lost and other slight damage

Shenir B ship for Cork, on February 13 jettisoned 600 bags wheat lost part fore rigging

Sumner R Mead Am ship from New York on November 24 lost bulwarks and had decks swept February 24 off Columbia river in collision with Br ship Wellington and lost bowsprit etc

The R Starbuck Am ship from Chester put in to New York June 13 1882 with loss spars and sails into Stanley Oct 11 with loss sails arrived Jan 10 with top rigging partly gone

BARKS

Aberdeenno Br bark white at anchor in Columbia Sept 2 was run into by str Colin which had hole stove in starboard bow repaired at Portland also had nonsprit cracked

Bardshire Br bark at Cardiff April 9 with decks swept boats and houses smashed on voyage

Cairnsmuire Br bark from Union with cargo of cement went ashore Oct 1 and was total loss crew saved

City of Carlisle Br bark from Glasgow put into Stanley Aug 14 with rudder broken

Dalhousie Br bark Hulbert Am bark for New York put into Honolulu Sept 20 with loss foremast and mizzen mast and total topmast on sway o save vessel repaired and proceeded landed captain sick at Tahiti and proceeded in charge of mate

C B Bryant Am bark from Hong Kong grounded on mid channel Sept 4 in fine easing in in darkness and with at pilot sprung a leak and headed with five feet water in hold Repaired at Portland by hewing down and replacing lost part of keel Cargo of rice partly damaged

George Bewley Br bark at Cork Feb 29, had lost main topmast and jibboom on passage

Grasmere, Br bark at Falmouth March 31 lost bulwarks, boats etc on voyage

Janet McNeil British bark from Glasgow encountered heavy weather jettisoned 53 tons of pig iron and crooked a few frames

Mallegate—See Bhotan

MISCHIEF

Minnie M Watts Am bark from New York May 12 1883 with railway material ran up keg nails at Cape Horn and put since heard from

Roxburgshire Br ship hence October for Cork with cargo of wheat not heard from after sailing

MISCELLANEOUS

Alpha schooner for Tillamook arrived December 8 badly damaged and provisions all gone decks swept and cargo damaged

J C Cousins pilot schooner deserted by crew October 27 and found ashore on Clatsop spit vessel floated off with out a hand was completely wrecked near Adams light

GOOD PASSAGES

Br sh Angerone to Cork 116 days

Br sh Blengarth to Liverpool 92 days

Br sh City of Madrid to Cork 107 days

Br sh Grindale from Liverpool 114 days and to Liverpool 113 days

Ship Ice King Victoria to Astoria 96 hours

Br bk Mallegate to Cork 114 days

Br sh Oberon to Falmouth 116 days

LONG PASSAGES

Br bk Bolivia to Cork 180 days

Am bk C Southard Hulbert to New York 26 days including 9 days at Honolulu

Br th Manda ay O Dublin river to Royal Roads 21 days

Fiery Cross Br ship 114 days from Sydney capt n died on passage

Br bk Glen Ray Cork 180 days

Ship Ilex for Antwerp 167 days

Br bk Grasmere to Falmouth 161 days

AVERAGE PASSAGE

Of 79 vessels cleared from this port with a large passage was 154 days

PRICES OF WHEAT IN 1883.

[illegible] Portland and San Francisco for the year

MONTH	WHEAT		FLOUR	
	Walla Walla	Valley	Walla Walla	Valley
January	$1 60@1 65	$1 65@1 70	$4 75@5 00	$4 75@5 00
February	1 60@1 62½	1 65@1 70	4 75@5 00	4 75@5 00
March	1 50@1 60	1 60@1 65	4 75@5 00	4 75@5 00
April	1 45@1 50	1 50@1 53½	4 75@5 00	4 75@5 00
May	1 30@1 40	1 40@1 45	4 75@5 00	4 75@5 00
June	1 30@1 32½	1 40@1 42	4 75@5 00	4 75@5 00
July	1 30@1 32½	1 40@1 42	4 75@5 00	4 75@5 00
August	1 40@1 45	1 45@1 48	4 75@5 00	4 75@5 00
September	1 50@1 53	1 55@1 58	4 75@5 00	4 75@5 00
October	1 70@1 75	1 75@1 80	4 75@5 00	4 75@5 00
November	1 65@1 73½	1 70@1 80	4 75@5 00	4 75@5 00
December	1 60@1 70	1 70@1 80	4 75@5 00	4 75@5 00

EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR FROM PORTLAND

Statement of wheat and flour exported from Portland for the year ending December 31 1883 as taken from the records of the office

MONTH	WHEAT		FLOUR	
	Ctls	Value	Bbls	Value
January	1 225	1 800	4	12
February	900	1 [illegible]	42	210
March	800	1 [illegible]	2 442	12 210
April	40	800	1 400	7 [illegible]
May	1 182	3 000	3	15
June	3 607	4 [illegible]	1	5
July	2 64	3 [illegible]	2	10
August	3 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	2	10
September	2 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	2	10
October	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	2	10
November	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	2	10
December	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	2	10
Totals	20 214	38 [illegible]	67	337
Totals last year	15 685	24 [illegible]	67 643	338 [illegible]

OUR GRAIN FLEET

Statement of ships carrying the flag of each [illegible] the export trade from the port of Portland for the season

No Name	Rig	Tons
1	Br ship	[illegible]
1	Am ship	[illegible]
1	Norwegian	[illegible]
1	Swedish	40
90		[illegible]

Last season 80 [illegible] 50 British tons in 2 867 tons 6 foreign 64 tons

1 Norwegian 1 146 tons a total of 84 vessels 90 registered

NOTES, CLEARANCES AND SAILING

The monthly movement in clearances was as follows and the year

Month	Clearances	Tons	Sailings	Tons
April	2	2 130		
May	1	1 [illegible]	2	[illegible]
June	10	[illegible]	6	[illegible]
July	12	[illegible]	12	[illegible]
August	19	[illegible]	14	[illegible]
September	9	[illegible]	6	[illegible]
October	15	[illegible]	9	[illegible]
November	12	[illegible]	12	[illegible]
December	10	[illegible]	4	[illegible]
January	9	[illegible]	6	[illegible]
February	5	[illegible]	5	[illegible]
March	6	[illegible]	6	[illegible]
April	5	[illegible]	5	[illegible]
May	2	[illegible]	2	[illegible]
June	8	[illegible]	8	[illegible]
July	1	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
Totals	90	94 680	90	94 680

GRAIN SHIPPERS

Number of grain shipments during the season by firms or individuals engaged in the trade

Name	Cargoes	Tons
Balfour Guthrie & Co	32	34 [illegible]
Balfour [illegible] & Co	17	[illegible]
C Cowar & Co	10	[illegible]
Meyer Wilhelmsen & Co	4	[illegible]
Order	4	[illegible]
McKenzie & Cavanaugh	3	[illegible]
Marshall & Quackenbush	3	[illegible]
Caldwell & Co	2	[illegible]
Portland F M Co	2	[illegible]
Laidlaw & Co agents	2	[illegible]
A J Huntington	1	[illegible]
J Bown Jr	1	[illegible]
W T Coleman & Co	1	[illegible]
C Cowar & Co agents	1	[illegible]
Total	90	94 [illegible]

INDEPENDENT WHEAT SHIPPERS

Name	Cargoes	Tons
Gibson Chenoi & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balfour Guthrie & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
C Cowar & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Meyer Wilhelmsen & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
McKenzie & Cavanaugh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marshall & Quackenbush	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caldwell & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portland F M Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Laidlaw & Co agents	[illegible]	[illegible]
A J Huntington	[illegible]	[illegible]
J Bown Jr	[illegible]	[illegible]
W T Coleman & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
C Cowar & Co agents	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

SUMMARY OF EXPORTS FROM PORTLAND

Where	Centals	Value	Barrels	Value
Europe direct	1 335 169	$1 791 235	3 [illegible]	$1 [illegible]
England	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Queenstown	25 073	[illegible]	167	[illegible]
Continent	6 213	8 637	6 706	[illegible]
New York by sea	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 500	[illegible]
Hong Kong	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	[illegible]
Total	1 366 455	$1 [illegible]	240 [illegible]	[illegible]

This is equivalent to 4 666 351 bushels wheat and 240 barrels flour

SUPPOSED GRAIN EXPORT SUMMARY

Shipments of wheat and flour from Portland during seasons have been

Season	Wheat Centals	Wheat Value	Flour Barrels	Flour Value
1879 80	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1880 81	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1881 82	3 737 358	6 [illegible]	499 [illegible]	[illegible]
1882 83	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1883 84	1 366 455	[illegible]	240	[illegible]

In wheat and flour reduced to wheat basis 4 [illegible] bushels wheat or one barrel flour value at [illegible] quoted shipmasters compares as follows

Season	Centals	Value
1879 80	2 [illegible]	[illegible]
1880 81	3 [illegible]	[illegible]
1881 82	5 [illegible]	[illegible]
1882 83	4 [illegible]	[illegible]
1883 84	2 [illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

DOMESTIC PORTS

Cape Disappointment August 15—Passed out Bbl John Palmer from San Francisco

San Francisco August 16—Str Santa Cruz passed in from Monterey Str Gipsy passed in from Humboldt Bay Ketch Lassen from Mendocino Am bk Mary Bell from Port Blakely Am bk Mary Winkelman from Port Gamble Am bk Mary Thomas from Port Gamble Am bk Mary Dodge from Port Gamble Am bk Mary Ann from Port Gamble Am bk Mary Ellen from Port Gamble Am bk Mary Ellen from Port Gamble Am bk Mary Ellen